



PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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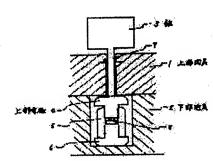
(72)Inventor: SAITO TADAYOSHI

(54) SEALING JIG FOR SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To eliminate the generation of the defective appearance of a glass section by constituting a sealing jig of a weight through which the contact area of an opening section in an upper jig and an upper electrode for a semiconductor device is reduced.

CONSTITUTION: A sealing jig contains a lower jig 2 into which a leadless type semiconductor device is inserted, an upper jig 1 with an opening section 7 in size of approximately one third of the area of an upper electrode 4 for the semiconductor device, and a weight 3 composed of a strut section inserted into the opening section 7 and a body section. The upper jig 1 organizing the sealing jig is brought to a high temperature at the same time as the lower jig 2 on sealing, the temperature of the semiconductor device is elevated, and a glass section 5 is melted. The weight 3 is brought into contact with the upper electrode 4 for the semiconductor device, and functions as the application of load to a pellet 8. Since the contact area of the opening section 7 in the upper jig 1 and the upper electrode 4 for the weight 3 is minimized at that time,



the weight serves as the equalization of the temperature rise of the semiconductor device, the temperature gradient of the upper electrode 4 and a lower electrode 6. Accordingly, the contact state of the glass section 5 and the lower electrode 6 takes a shape that the inside is rounded slightly.

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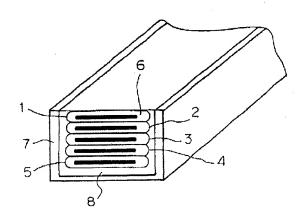
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(54)【発明の名称】 酸化物超電導導体

(57)【要約】

【目的】本発明の目的は、電流リード導体に適した銀シ ース酸化物超電導導体を得ることにある。

【構成】ステンレスからなる補強材6の中に5本の銀シ ース酸化物超電導テープ線材1、2、3、4及び5をPb -Sn半田8で含浸した状態で格納した後、これを熱処理 して各線材の銀シース6にPb-Sn半田8を拡散させてこ れを合金化させ、銀シース6の熱伝導率を小さくする。



1~5:銀シース酸化物超電導線材、 6: 銀シース、 7: 補強材、

8:金属性接着座としてのPb-Sn半田

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】銀又は銀合金をシース材とする酸化物超電 導導導体において、前記シース材に金属性接着剤を拡散 させてなることを特徴とする導体。

【請求項2】複数の導体が集合され、金属性接着剤で含 浸されている、請求項1に記載の導体。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は超電導コイル励磁用の電 るものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】酸化物超電導導体として、銀を複合材料 として酸化物超電導体を覆い、臨界電流密度の向上と導 体の熱的安定性を実現した導体が知られており、この複 合導体を超電導コイル励磁用の電流リードとして使用す る試みがなされている。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところが、銀をシース 材とした酸化物超電導線材はシース材である銀の熱伝導 率が低温部で非常に大きいため、銀シース線材では高温 部からの熱の侵入に伴う液体へリウム等の寒剤の消費量 が多く、電流リード導体としては余り好ましいとはいえ ない。

【0004】本発明の目的は、かかる点に鑑み、電流リ 一ド導体に適した銀シース酸化物超電導導体を得ること にある。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】前記目的を達成するた め、本発明では、酸化物超電導導体のシース材である銀 30 す説明図。 に金属性接着剤を拡散させ、シース化された銀そのもの の熱伝導率を低減させている。

【0006】なお、各導体の酸化物超電導体としては、 イットリウム系、ビスマス系、タリウム系その他多くの 材料が使用できる。

【0007】また、銀シース材料としては、銀に微量の

Au、Cu、Mn、Ni、Ti等を添加した合金であっ ても差し支えなく、金属性質接着剤としては、Pb-Sn半

田、In半田等が使用できる。

[0008] 【実施例】図面を参照して説明すると、図1は、銀シー ス酸化物超電導導体の集合導体の例を示している。

【0009】この導体はステンレスからなる補強材7の 中に5本の銀シース酸化物超電導テープ線材1、2、

3、4及び5が収納され、Pb-Sn半田8で含浸された状 流リード導体に適した銀シース酸化物超電導導体に関す 10 態で格納され、各線材のシース6は夫々Pb-Sn半田8が 拡散されて合金化している。

> 【0010】銀シース6を合金化する方法としては、各 線材1~5をPb-Sn半田8と共に補強材7の中に格納し た後、その導体を熱処理する方法が採用される。

> 【0011】このような構成の導体であれば、各線材の シース6材である銀がPbーSn半田8の一部と合金化さ れ、銀そのものの熱伝導率が低減される。

[0012]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、次のような効果が得ら れる。

【0013】(1) 金属性質接着剤と銀の合金化で銀の熱 伝導率が小さくなり、超電導導体の低熱侵入性が向上す るので、これを電流リード用導体として使用した場合、 寒剤の消費量を低減することができる。

【0014】(2) 金属性接着剤と銀の合金化により、シ 一ス材の高い抵抗かが実現され、交流モードでの使用に 有利な導体となる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係る酸化物超電導導体の一実施例を示

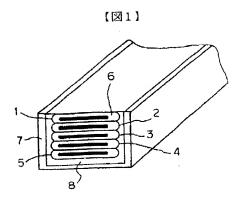
【符号の説明】

1~5 銀シース酸化物超電導線材

- 6 銀シース
- 7 ステンレス製の補強材
- 8 金属性接着剤としてのPb-Sn半田

06/13/2001, EAST Version: 1.02.0008

特開平6-309955



1~5:銀シース般化物超電導線材、 6:製シース、 7:補強材、 8:金属性接着座としてのPbーSn半⊞

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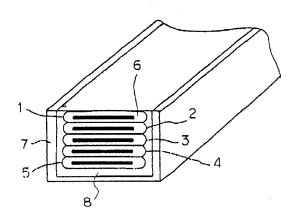
Takashi Matsumoto, Patent Attorney

(54) [Name of the Invention] Oxide superconductor

(57) [Summary]

[Objective] The invention intends to obtain a silver sheathed oxide superconductor appropriate as a current lead conductor.

[Construction] In a reinforcing agent 6 made of stainless steel, 5 silver sheathed oxide super conductor tape wires 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 impregnated with Pb-Sn solder 8 are housed; and this assembly is heated to diffuse the Pb-Sn solder 8 in the silver sheath 6 of each tape, creating an alloy and reducing the thermal conductivity of the silver sheath 6.



1 to 5: Silver sheathed oxide super conductor tape wires

6: Silver sheath

7: Reinforcing agent

8: Pb-Sn solder as a metal adhesive

[Claims]

[Claim 1] An oxide superconductor using silver or silver alloy as a sheath material characterized in that a metal adhesive is diffused in the seath material.

[Claim 2] An oxide superconductor according to Claim 1 in which multiple conductors are combined and impregnated with a metal adhesive.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Field of Application] The invention relates to a silver sheathed oxide superconductor appropriate as a current lead conductor for superconductive coil excitation.

[0002]

[Prior Art] An oxide superconductor is known in which an oxide superconductor is covered with silver as a composite material to improve the critical current density and thermal stability of the conductor; and this composite conductor is being tried as a current lead for superconductive coil excitation.

[0003]

[Problem Intended to be Solved by the Invention] The silver sheathed oxide superconductor is not quite appropriate as a current lead conductor because the thermal conductivity of silver as a sheath material is extremely high at low temperature, consuming a great deal of cooling agent such as liquid helium as heat infiltrates into the silver sheath from areas of higher temperature. [0004] The invention intends to address this problem and offer a silver sheathed oxide superconductor appropriate as a current lead conductor.

[0005]

[Means to Solve the Problem] To achieve the objective above, the invention is designed to diffuse a metal adhesive in silver used as a sheath for oxide superconductor, reducing the thermal conductivity of the silver sheath.

[0006] An oxide superconductor may be selected from a number of materials including yttrium, bismuth, and thallium.

[0007] A silver sheath may be made of an alloy of silver and a small amount of Au, Cu, Mn, Ni, or Ti, while Pb-Sn solder or In solder is used as a metal adhesive.

[8000]

[Working Example] The invention will be described with reference to a figure; Figure 1 is an example of a silver sheathed oxide superconductor incorporating a set of conductors.

[0009] The conductor is composed of 5 silver sheathed oxide superconductor tape wires 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 impregnated with Pb-Sn solder 8 and housed in a reinforcing agent 7 made of stainless steel; and the Pb-Sn solder 8 is diffused in the sheath 6 of each wire, resulting in an alloy. [0010] To alloy the silver sheath 6, the wires 1 to 5 are housed with the Pb-Sn solder 8 in the reinforcing agent 7, and this assembly is heated.

[0011] In the conductor thus constructed, silver in the sheath 6 of each wire is alloyed with part of the Pb-Sn solder 8, reducing the thermal conductivity of silver itself.

[0012]

[Effect of the Invention] The invention achieves the following.

[0013] (1) Alloying a metal adhesive with silver reduces the thermal conductivity of silver and enhances infiltration of a superconductor at low temperature; the conductor, when used as a current lead conductor, minimizes consumption of a cooling agent.

[0014] (2) Alloying a metal adhesive with silver produces high resistance of the sheath material, resulting in a conductor effective for alternate current.

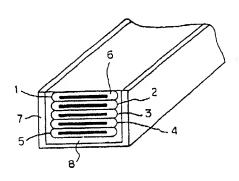
[Brief Description of the Figure]

[Figure 1] An oxide superconductor according to the invention, a working example.

[Key to figure]

- 1 to 5: Silver sheathed oxide super conductor tape wires
- 6: Silver sheath
- 7: Reinforcing agent
- 8: Pb-Sn solder as a metal adhesive

Figure 1



1 to 5: Silver sheathed oxide super conductor tape wires

6: Silver sheath

7: Reinforcing agent

8: Pb-Sn solder as a metal adhesive